The CRISIS

Vol. 16—No. 4 AUGUST, 1918 Whole No. 94

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THE SEPTEMBER CRISIS

The September Crisis will be devoted in part to business and other buildings among Negroes and touch upon our future economic development. The October number will be *Children's* number. Send the pictures *now*.

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THE CRISIS

Vol. 16—No. 4 AUGUST, 1918 Whole No. 94

Editorial

THE GREATER CRISIS.

THE CRISIS has long realized that the reading matter which it gives the public is too limited in quantity for the best expression of its purposes. We do not want to be a "big" magazine. We are still ambitious to remain the sort of modest booklet that one can read through almost at a sitting. Yet we do need space for stronger, serious articles; for a more complete pictorial review of our racial life and for even better developed news service. Despite, then, the difficulties of war time we have decided beginning with the next October number to add sixteen pages to our magazine. This, together with the increased cost of paper, materials and labor and the new postal rates will necessitate a small increase in the subscription price, but we expect the improvement far to outweigh the cost.

HELP US TO HELP.

From the petition of thirty-one Negro editors unanimously adopted at their meeting in Washington:

WE American Negroes wish to affirm, first of all, our unalterable belief that the defeat of the German government and what it today represents is of paramount importance to the welfare of the world in general and to our people in particular.

We deem it hardly necessary, in view of the untarnished record of Negro Americans, to reaffirm our loyalty to Our Country and our readiness to make every sacrifice to win this war. We wish to use our every endeavor to keep all of these 12,000,000 people at the highest pitch, not simply of passive loyalty, but of active, enthusiastic and self-sacrificing participation in the war.

We are not unmindful of the recognition of our American citizenship in the draft, of the appointment of colored officers, of the designation of colored advisors to the Government departments and of other indications of a broadened public opinion; nevertheless, we believe today that justifiable grievances of the colored people are producing not disloyalty, but an amount of unrest and bitterness which even the best efforts of their leaders may not be always able to guide, unless they can have the active and sympathetic cooperation of the National and State governments. German propaganda among us is powerless, but the apparent indifference of our own Government may be dangerous.

The American Negro does not expect to have the whole Negro problem settled immediately; he is not seeking to hold-up a striving country and a distracted world by pushing irrelevant personal grievances as a price of loyalty; he is not disposed to catalogue, in this tremendous crisis, all his complaints and disabilities; he is more than willing to do his full share in helping to win the war for democracy and he expects his full share of the fruits thereof;—but he is today compelled to ask for that minimum of consideration which will enable him to be an efficient fighter for victory, namely:

(1) Better conditions of public travel.

(2) The acceptance of help where help is needed regardless of the color of the helper.

(3) The immediate suppression of lynching.

All these things are matters, not simply of justice, but of National and group efficiency; they are actions designed to still the natural unrest and apprehension among one-eighth of our citizens so as to enable them wholeheartedly and unselfishly to throw their every ounce of effort into this mighty and righteous war.

A PHILOSOPHY IN TIME OF WAR.

FIRST, This is Our Country: We have worked for it, we have suffered for it, we have fought for it; we have made its music, we have tinged its ideals, its poetry, its religion, its dreams; we have reached in this land our highest modern development and nothing, humanly speaking, can prevent us from eventually reaching here the full stature of our manhood. Our country is at war. The war is critical, dangerous and world-wide. If this is OUR country, then this is OUR war. We must fight it with every ounce of blood and treasure.

SECOND, Our country is not perfect. Few countries are. We have our memories and our present grievances. This nation has sinned against the light, but it has not sinned as Germany has sinned. Its continued existence and development is the hope of mankind and of black mankind, and not its menace. We must fight, then, for the survival of the Best against the threats of the Worst.

THIRD, But what of our wrongs, cry a million voices with strained faces and bitter eyes. Our wrongs are still wrong. War does not excuse Disfranchisement, "Jim-Crow" cars and social injustices, but it does make our *first* duty clear. It does say deep to the heart of every Negro American: We shall not bargain with our loyalty. We shall not profiteer with our country's blood. We shall not hesitate the fraction of a second when the God of Battles summons his dusky warriors to stand before the armposts of His Throne. Let them who call for sacrifice in this awful hour of Pain fight for the rights that should be ours; let them who make the laws writhe beneath each enactment that oppresses us,—but we? Our duty lies inexorable and splendid before us, and we shall not shirk.

FOURTH, Calm and with soul serene, unflurried and unafraid we send a hundred thousand black sons and husbands and fathers to the Western Front and behind them rank on rank stand hundreds of thousands more.

We are the Ancient of Days, the First of Races and the Oldest of Men. Before Time was, we are. We have seen Egypt and Ethiopia, Babylon and Persia, Rome and America, and for that flaming Thing, Crucified Right, which survived all this staggering and struggling of men—for that we fight today in and for America—not for a price, not for ourselves alone, but for the World.

FIFTH, Protest, my brother, and grumble. I have seen the Vision and it shall not fade. We want victory for ourselves—dear God, how terribly we want it—but it must not be cheap bargaining, it must be clean and glorious, won by our manliness, and not by the threat of the footpad. In the day of our lowest travail we did not murder children and rape women to bring our freedom nearer. We played the game and freedom came. So, too, today our souls are ours, but our bodies belong to our country.

Patience, then, without compromise; silence without surrender; grim de-

termination never to cease striving until we can vote, travel, learn, work and enjoy in peace—all this, and yet with it and above it all the tramp of our armies over the blood-stained lillies of France to show the world again what the loyalty and bravery of black men means.

FOOD.

WAR necessities may teach the Negro some salutary lessons. For a long time it has been known that as a race we eat too much meat, especially pork, and are ruining our digestions with hot bread made daily. Frugal peoples have long since learned that risen bread thoroughly baked and kept until stale is not only the most economical, but the most nuitritious of dietaries. Modern physicians have long urged us to decrease our meat rations and increase our consumption of vegetables. The war comes now to enforce our common sense. The Hot Biscuit is a lovely institution, but it is too costly in work and money and too dangerous for the digestion to come oftener than once a week. The deceitful Pork Chop must be dethroned in the South and yield a part of its sway to vegetables, fruits and fish. Food—reasonable food—will not only win the war, but it will win health and efficiency if we learn the lesson of the present emergency aright.

TILLMAN.

IT can hardly be expected that any Negro would regret the death of Benjamin L. Tillman, Senator from South Carolina. His attacks on our race have been too unbridled and outrageous for that. And yet it is our duty to understand this man in relation to his time. He represented the rebound of the unlettered white proletarist of the South from the oppression of slavery to new industrial and political freedom. The visible sign of their former degradation was the Negro. They kicked him because he was kickable and stood for what they hated; but they must as they grow in knowledge and power come to realize that the Negro far from being the cause of their former suffering was but a co-sufferer with them. Some day a greater than Tillman, Blease and Vardaman will rise in the South to lead the white laborers and small farmer, and he will greet the Negro as a friend and helper and build with him and not on him. This leader is not yet come, but the death of Tillman foretells his coming and the real enfranchisement of the Negro will herald his birth.

STAR OF ETHIOPIA

By LUCIAN B. WATKINS

OUT in the Night thou art the sun
Toward which thy soul-charmed children run,
The faith-high height whereon they see
The glory of their Day To Be,—
The peace at last when all is done.

The Night is dark but, one by one,
Thy signals, ever and anon,
Smile beacon answers to their plea,
Out in the Night.

Ah, Life! thy storms these cannot shun;
Give them a hope to rest upon,
A dream to dream eternally,
The strength of men who would be free
And win the battle-race begun,
Out in the Night.

THE HEALTH AND MORALS OF COLORED TROOPS

By *Captain* ARTHUR B. SPINGARN,
Sanitary Corps, National Army.

FEW matters are of greater concern to the War Department than the proper safeguarding of the health and morals of its soldiers. It is significant that it has detailed to the consideration of the problem of safeguarding colored troops and colored civilians an officer, who, as a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the chairman of its Legal Committee, has definitely put himself on record as opposed to discrimination against the Negro in any form for any cause.

The paramount national issue is the winning of the war and every resource both military and civil must be applied toward this end, so that the social hygiene program, prepared under the direction of the Surgeon General, has centered on the protection of the military forces; but the prevalence of venereal diseases in civil life, as shown by the drafts, has made it evident that civilian facilities and activities cannot be neglected without failing to protect the army.

The methods of attack provided for in this program divide themselves into four classes:

A. Social measures to diminish sexual temptations, which embrace the repression of prostitution and the liquor traffic and the provision of proper social surroundings and recreation.

B. Education of soldiers and civilians by lectures, exhibits and pamphlets.

C. Prophylactic measures in camps and civil centers.

D. Medical care in Regimental Infirmaries and Base Hospitals.

The Surgeon General's office has recently completed a three months' investigation covering ten states, studying the problem, and, as a result of the information gathered from this and other sources, a program is now under consideration. In its briefest terms, it provides for colored troops: equal and identical medical inspection, care and treatment; social hygiene instruction and education with the best available colored lecturers added to those available for all troops and exhibits and literature adapted as far as possible to their individual needs; military training and discipline for all colored troops; equal recreational opportunities in camp; a repression of the liquor traffic and of vice in all its manifestations as stringent in the colored as in the white sections of the community, with equal treatment for white and colored sex offenders; adequate recreational facilities for the colored civilian and the colored soldier on leave in all communities near cantonments; equal clinical and hospital facilities for the early diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases in the colored civil communities; adequate facilities for the detention and rehabilitation of colored women and girls; a removal as far as possible of those general forces which make and have made for low moral standards and high disease rates; and, finally, a systematic and serious attempt to enlist the interest of colored leaders and to mobilize the whole social force of the colored communities wholeheartedly in the work.

The War Department can control conditions in the cantonments, but the formulators of this program realize that no permanent improvement can be expected if all the effort is to be from without; no lasting help is possible for twelve million people unless the major effort comes from within. The health and morals of colored people for generations to come will depend largely on how much help and co-operation the colored leaders of today give to this program.

Much remains to be done by the army and the social agencies co-operating with it, but this much they already have to their credit: Colored physicians are being engaged as lecturers to troops and civilians; special literature and exhibits are being prepared; the interest of colored churches, fraternal organizations, societies, newspapers, etc., is being enlisted; colored Y. M. C. A. huts with well-trained secretaries are in practically every camp; arrange-

THE NEGRO AND THE RED CROSS

1. Marching in New Orleans, La. 2. A Colored Child Heads the Procession in New Haven, Conn. 3. Marching in New York City.

ments have been made for colored Y. W. C. A. hostess houses; colored community clubs are in operation or contemplated in every camp city where colored troops are stationed and plans are on foot to erect ultimately similar social centers in every extra cantonment city where there is a considerable colored population; recreation has been created and encouraged in many colored communities; colored organizations whose aim is vice repression and social hygiene education have been formed and stimulated in a number of Southern cities; clinical and hospitalization facilities have been provided for colored people in many cities; and places for the detention and rehabilitation of colored female offenders have been obtained in some. Colored people will realize the difficulties that have had to be overcome before many of these could be accomplished and, remembering the former almost complete absence of opportunities for education in social hygiene, of medical machinery and recreation facilities available for their use, and the discrimination in all matters relating to law enforcement, will recognize in this a not unreal achievement and an augury of better things shortly to follow. It was inevitable that at the beginning occasional abuses should occur, particularly in Southern cantonments, but colored people generally may be assured that no discrimination has been found that has not been sought to be corrected, that no pains will be spared by the War Department to prevent their recurrence, that every feasible plan for the improvement of the health and morals of colored troops will receive its most careful consideration, and that the constructive co-operation of colored people will be at all times cordially welcomed.

A CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD

By JOHN L. HARRISON

DR. OLIVER FORWARD sat in his cozy office and gazed out upon the street. In striking contrast to the elements was the genial warmth of soul shining forth on the doctor's strong and handsome face. He held in his hand a letter and the message contained in that letter was embodied in one single word. It stared out at him from the white blankness of the last page with characteristic originality and it filled his heart with joy and caused a tender mist to dim his eyes.

Six years before, Forward had come to Topeka, from Meharry, with his sheepskin, fifty dollars in money and an honorable record as a hard-working, brilliant student and investigator along original lines. His *Alma Mater* gave him his diploma with a *summa cum laude*, and bade him go forth and win a high place in the most honorable of professions.

His work in Topeka had been singularly successful. He brought to bear all his determination and energy and builded a lucrative practice. The years flew by and his whole life had been bound up in his work, but of late he had felt the need of something else.

The summer before a charming maiden from Los Angeles had visited at the home of one of his patients. They became friends at once and this friendship had ripened, as the months went by and she returned home, into something stronger.

Many letters passed and the doctor, the week before our story opens, had penned a long letter in which he poured forth his hopes and aspirations and ended abruptly by asking for her hand.

When he received her reply on this day and tore it open with feverish haste and saw nothing but the white paper, his heart was filled with dismay.

He crushed it in his hand, threw it on the floor with an exclamation and gazed moodily at her picture in its little frame on his bookcase. Picking up the letter to thrust it into the fire, he turned it over and stopped abruptly. One word, the only thing in the letter, caught his eye and caused him to change from a statue of despair into a dancing idiot of joy; and that one word was "Come."

No time did he lose. Transferring his patients to the hands of a fellow practitioner and making other necessary arrangements, the next day found him in the station awaiting the train for Los Angeles.

"Chair car just ahead, sir," said the porter briskly, as Forward started for the Pullman section.

"Lower five," replied Forward carelessly, displaying the reservation.

The porter gazed at him dubiously and without enthusiasm led the way aboard and showed him to the proper berth. His manner was a distinct apology to the other occupants of the car for this intrusion in their midst of a member of his own race as a fellow passenger.

"Why couldn't he go on up front where he belongs?" he mumbled to himself as he went out to the platform again.

Left to himself, Forward removed his overcoat, extracted a traveling cap and a newspaper from his grip and settled down comfortably into his seat, aware of the fact that all eyes were turned in his direction.

He paid no attention to the mild sensation he was creating, but quietly perused his paper. When supper time came, he lined up with the rest at the Fred Harvey eating house and was served without question.

Returning to the car, he passed to the smoking compartment and lit a cigar. The other three occupants scrutinized him, but made no remarks; nor did he. He smoked on in silence and from time to time observed his neighbors furtively sizing him up.

Dr. Forward was a man of striking personality. He was six feet two, of a dark complexion and stood very erect. He was an intense race man, quick to notice a slight and, possibly, overly sensitive as most colored people are. He was reserved in manner and seldom addressed a stranger unless spoken to first. Realizing the petty annoyances that colored people are subjected to in traveling, he resolved to attend strictly to his own business, but to resent any and all insults offered him.

The next morning his fellow passengers began to thaw out and two or three of them spoke pleasantly to him. One near-sighted old lady, because of his general color scheme and seeing nothing but color, as is the weakness of whites, asked him to bring her a glass of water. He politely complied and handed it to her with a bow, while an amused smile of appreciation went around the car as the embarrassed old lady discovered her mistake.

Later in the smoking room his three companions of yesterday did not examine him so intently as before. One remarked, looking at Forward, that eastern Colorado was a desolate country.

When the Raton Mountains were reached and the heavy locomotives were attached, the three expiated upon the heavy machines and explained everything elaborately. Forward, good naturedly, exhibited more curiosity than he felt, just to gratify that feeling of superiority a white man shows when imparting instruction to a black man.

How laughable is his resentment when the conditions are reversed!

The second day passed and Forward was surprised that the race problem had not yet been broached by his three friends. He knew some phase of it would come sooner or later.

As the day wore on his three white friends became quite neighborly and asked his opinion on various topics.

The train was passing through western Arizona, a wild and desolate region, characterized by sand wastes and rocks, with purple jagged mountains swimming in the heated distance. To Forward, viewing it for the first time, the aspect was shocking. He had never conceived of such a desolate, sombre country. He shuddered in comparing it with the sunny, smiling prairies of his native Kansas. He voiced his thought

to his three companions and they assented with gloomy approbation.

Finally one said to him: "May I ask what business you follow?"

"Certainly," replied Forward. "I am a physician."

"You will not take it as an impertinence, I hope, if I ask whether your practice is confined to your own race?"

"Oh, no," said Forward. "I presume my practice is one-fifth white. The average man who is sick wants to get well and he cares nothing about the agency that brings that thing about. He is looking for results. The ethics of our profession demand that we respond to the needy and I try conscientiously to observe them to the letter. I am sorry to say that some physicians and dentists, too, make race and color the basis for a heartless discrimination."

"Do I understand from that," asked one, "that some—er—white physicians and dentists refuse to treat patients because they happen to be of—er—your race?"

"Most assuredly," answered Forward. "I have known cases where——

He was interrupted by the hurried entrance of a gentleman into the smoking compartment, who, after a hasty glance around, addressing the three white men, said, "My daughter is very sick in the rear Pullman and is in urgent need of a physician! Do any of you follow the profession of medicine?"

They all shook their heads and glanced at Forward, who remained silent. The gentleman disappeared without a glance in Forward's direction.

"Why didn't you speak?" asked one, addressing the black man.

"For the same reason that you three kept silent," answered he. "The man wants a white physician. Did you notice he never looked at me at all? No doubt there is a white doctor on the train and he will find him. I am rather thin skinned and I don't enjoy rebuffs."

"But the ethics of your profession——"

"He did not ask me," returned Forward. "When he does, I will respond."

The train crawled on and a silence fell upon the smokers.

In about ten minutes the gentleman reappeared with a worried look on his face and this time, addressing Forward, said: "I can't find a doctor on the train anywhere. As I came back through this car I saw a bag with O. A. Forward, M.D., on it and the porter told me that it belonged to a colored man. Are you a doctor?"

"Yes," replied Forward quietly.

"Are you—er—can you—that is, will you come back and look at my daughter?"

"Yes," replied Forward once more.

The gentleman's look of relief was mingled with a vague doubt as he led the way out, all of which did not escape Forward's notice.

After securing his medicine case, our friend followed the gentleman back through the cars. The quest for a doctor was known to all the passengers and as Forward appeared in the wake of the anxious parent, smiles and nudges greeted the pair from all sides.

The girl was lying in a state room at the end of the last car and was apparently in great agony. Her mother was chaffing her feet, while two other lady passengers were bustling about.

"My dear, I have found a doctor," announced the husband.

"Thank goodness," exclaimed his wife, without looking up.

Dr. Forward carefully examined the girl's condition and noted several symptoms. He then seized her wrist to feel the pulse, as the mother turned toward him for the first time and saw that he was colored. She sprang to her feet and exclaimed: "Do not touch my daughter. How dare you! She is not so seriously ill that I will ever consent to her being treated by a Negro. Are you crazy, Henry?" continued she, turning to her husband. "I am ashamed of you."

Dr. Forward dropped the girl's hand and mute with anger, stalked out of the room.

"How is the patient?" was the inquiry that greeted him as he reëntered the smoking compartment.

Before replying, he lighted a cigar, smoked for a moment, to calm his feelings, and then said quietly, "She is dying."

A startled "What!" burst from them in chorus.

"She has the worst case of acute indigestion I ever saw."

"And you, a physician, sitting here smoking," exploded one. "Where's all your vaunted ethics?"

"Not so fast," said Forward imperturbably. "I was willing to do my best, but her

mother turned me out."

A look of intelligence flashed from one to another.

"Good heavens! And does her mother know how serious the case is?"

"She appears to be a woman of intelligence," said Forward, calmly.

The others discussed the case excitedly, while our friend remained silent. He was a man of a deeply sensitive nature and had been cruelly hurt and wounded. Such things remained with him a long time and for this reason he had always maneuvered to avoid them; and now to have his trip spoiled by this selfish, prejudiced woman made him furious.

A half hour passed and the father again appeared at the door. He said to Forward, his voice shaken with grief and emotion, "Sir, I wish to apologize for my wife's hasty and ill-advised action. She realizes the wrong done you and we beg that you come again with me. I fear my daughter is dying. Won't you come and help us?"

"My dear sir," replied Forward, "I realize your feelings and appreciate your behest, but I must refuse. Your wife insulted and humiliated me without any cause whatever and I cannot go."

"But it is a case of life and death," implored the man.

"I am sorry, but I cannot go," and Forward looked out of the window.

The man stood in silence for a moment regarding the doctor with an intent, strained face and then went out.

"O, come now, Dr. Forward," exclaimed one, "you are in the wrong and it is your plain duty to alleviate distress. You ought to go. Suppose the conditions were reversed and it were your wife or sister."

"You don't know what you are talking about," retorted Forward bitterly. "A young woman friend of mine, as pure a girl as is to be found in America, was taken deathly sick in a vile Jim Crow end of a train in Georgia and no doctor on the train would attend her——"

At this moment the curtains were pulled aside and the gentleman, with his wife, again appeared. She was the picture of grief and despair. Her eyes were red with weeping, her face drawn and haggard and her voice unsteady, as she spoke to Forward: "Oh, doctor, will you not overlook my thoughtlessness of a few minutes ago and come and try to save my poor girl? I cannot lose her, I cannot, I cannot! I beg your pardon for my harsh words. I was not used to it, you see."

As she first spoke, Forward's face was hard and determined; but as she went on and poured forth her mother's heart, he gradually relented and it ended by him arising and saying, "Madam, I fear it is too late, but I will do my best."

Dr. Forward got his medicine case. This time there were no smiles nor nudges, for the passengers knew of his former rebuff and of the dire need of his services now.

He found the stricken girl in sore straits, with a feeble pulse and extremities growing cold. The spark of life was rapidly flickering out. His practiced eye told him that she had a fighting chance and he accepted the gauge of battle with death, with the keen relish of one who had fought often and achieved victory out of sheer defeat.

Throwing off his coat, he aroused to action his two lady attendants by a few curt sentences. "We will save her yet," he said to them. Are you with me?"

"We will do anything, doctor; just tell us."

"Very well; some hot water from the diner immediately, one of you; the other loosen her clothing and chafe her feet. We must start the circulation, lessen the pain and relieve the stomach. I want, also, a flask of whiskey."

While one flew to get the latter, Forward, with practiced dexterity, gave a hypodermic injection of morphia and began a brisk rubbing of the extremities.

Hot applications were made and a hot whiskey and soda was forced down the patient's throat. Forward realized that here was an opportunity to demonstrate not only his own but his race's capabilities, so he determined to fight to the bitter end and win recognition. The whole train load of people was interested and watched in silence the terrific struggle of this despised black man, coping with the eternal mystery of death and dissolution. If he won, the merit would be all his; if he lost, oh well, had a white doctor been there things would have been different.

Dr. Forward set his teeth and worked with superhuman energy. The mother and

father sat huddled in the front end of the car weeping, surrounded by sympathizing friends. Baffled for a moment by the lack of proper specifics for an emergency of this kind, Forward brought to bear all the fruits of his former researches.

His two attendants looked on in amazement as he worked. They saw despair written on his face as the vital spark fell lower and lower steadily, refusing to kindle at his ministrations. And then finally, after a heart-breaking period, they saw hope beginning to light his eye, and they redoubled their efforts in response to his low spoken exclamation of joy. The color began to come back to the pale cheeks of the patient. Her eyelids commenced to flutter and finally opened in wonder and amazement upon the dark face bending over her. She drew away and gazed at him in perplexity and fear.

Dr. Forward stood up and smiled; he could afford to, for he had won!

Waiting a reasonable length of time to make assurance doubly sure, he bade the two women continue their work, put on his coat and made his way to the parents. Every eye in the car was rivetted on his face, seeking to read the message he bore. The mother gazed at him in dread, as he stood before her with a grave air and the native dignity that was his own. The train had stopped and every word carried distinctly to all parts of the car.

"Madam," he said simply, "I have given you back your child."

The mother sprang to her feet, seized his hand impulsively in both her own and wrung it, while the tears streamed down her face.

"I thank you," she said. "Oh, I thank you from my heart," and rushed to where her daughter lay.

Dr. Forward explained briefly the fight he had made, to the crowding passengers, and then went on to his car. The news had spread and as he walked down the aisles he was greeted with applause that was spontaneous and kindly. It confused and embarrassed him and he was glad to escape into the smoking compartment of his own car.

His three friends shook his hand.

It does not concern us to tell of the subsequent happenings aboard the train before Los Angeles was reached, how the parents with the daughter came to him and publicly thanked him, or how the mother assured him that never, never, so long as she lived would she ever, ever, etc., etc.

Suffice it to say that Forward's wedding day was, indeed, a happy one; and that among the presents was a mysterious check of substantial proportions which bore the signature of one of Los Angeles' multi-millionaires.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

RESULTS OF THE DRIVE.

IN last month's issue of THE CRISIS partial results of the Moorfield Storey Drive were given. Because many of the branches were late in getting started, the time for closing the Drive was extended to May 31. Returns have been coming in to headquarters through the whole month of June, and it is now possible to give a fuller report than was given last month. Even so, the final figures cannot yet be given, because the impetus of the Drive has not expended itself. Additional memberships are still being received by nearly all the branches of the Association, and the indications are that there will be steady increases to report through the balance of the year. Our present figures are 35,888 members distributed among 117 active branches, 32 of the latter being new branches organized during the Drive.

Below is given a list of branches with the total number of paid up members to July 1 in the old Branches:

Albuquerque, N.M.	96
Athens, Ga.	31
Atlanta, Ga.	175
Augusta, Ga.	66
Baltimore, Md.	325
Baltimore County, Md.	26
Boston, Mass.	2553
Buffalo, N. Y.	85
Camden, N. J.	42
Charleston, S. C.	568
Chicago, Ill.	1185
Cincinnati, Ohio	474
Cleveland, Ohio	874
Columbia, S. C.	65

Columbus, Ohio	500
Danville, Ill.	17
Danville, Va.	103
Dayton, Ohio	249
Decatur, Ill.	156
Denver, Colo.	251
Detroit, Mich.	964
Des Moines, Iowa	360
Dist. of Columbia	6906
Durham, N. C.	37
East St. Louis, Ill.	17
El Paso, Tex.	76
Evansville, Ind.	21
Gary, Ind.	60
Greensboro, N. C.	46
Harrisburg Pa.	97
Hartford, Conn.	198
Indianapolis, Ind.	425
Jacksonville, Fla.	483
Johnstown, Pa.	200
Kansas City, Kan.	640
Kansas City, Mo.	146
Key West, Fla.	123
Lincoln University, Pa.	45
Los Angeles, Cal.	175
Louisville, Ky.	1431
Macon, Ga.	100
Maywood, Ill.	55
Memphis, Tenn.	924
Minneapolis Minn.	536
Moline, Ill.	77
Montclair, N. J.	34
Muskogee, Okla.	48
Newark, N. J.	58
New Bedford, Mass.	385
New Haven, Conn.	135
New Orleans, La.	410
New York, N. Y.	1237
North California, Cal.	927
Norfolk, Va.	31
Oberlin, Ohio	72
Oklahoma City, Okla.	40
Orange, N. J.	78
Peoria, Ill.	156
Philadelphia, Pa.	802
Pittsburgh, Pa.	840
Portland, Oregon	72
Portsmouth, Va.	37
Providence, R. I.	766
Quincy, Ill.	64
Raleigh, N. C.	32
Richmond, Va.	353
Savannah, Ga.	78
Seattle, Wash.	166
Shreveport	78
Springfield, Ill.	140
Springfield, Mo.	25
Springfield, Mass.	325
Springfield, O.	208
St. Louis, Mo.	1015
St. Paul, Minn.	245
Syracuse, N. Y.	79
Tampa, Fla.	132
Toledo, Ohio	500
Topeka, Kan.	50
Toronto, Canada	40
Trenton, N. J.	35
Va. Union Univ., Va.	20
Washington, Pa.	265
Wilmington, Del.	270
York, Pa.	65
	32,296
Members at large (est.)	1,000
Members, new branches	2,592
Total membership	35,888

The number of new branches reported in last month's issue of THE CRISIS was twenty, with a membership of 1593. Up to July 1 the number of new branches organized increased to thirty-two, with a membership of 2,592. The list of new branches with their membership is as follows:

Adrian, Mich.	30
Akron, Ohio	106
Asheville, N. C.	48
Bluefield, W. Va.	25
Charleston, W. Va.	57
Charlottesville, Va.	46
Cheney, Pa.	76
Darlington, S. C.	25
Evanston, Ill.	26
Fayetteville, N. C.	46
Fort Worth, Texas	117
Fort Wayne, Ind.	25
Greene County, Ohio Branch	450
Houston, Texas	176
Isthmian, C. Z. Panama	30
Lincoln, Neb.	64
Lorain, Ohio	25
Lynchburg, Va.	74
Ottumwa, Iowa	41
Roanoke, Va.	52
Rocky Mount, N. C.	36
Sacramento, Cal.	51
Salt Lake City, Utah	36
San Antonio, Texas	503
San Jose, Cal.	60
Stockton, Cal.	79
Vallejo, Cal.	74
Venice, Cal.	25
Vicksburg, Miss.	27
Western Uni., Kansas City, Kan.	30
Wheeling, W. Va.	52
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80
	2,592

These thirty-two new branches with approximately 2,600 members represent more than what is indicated by the mere figures. They represent a spontaneous growth of the Association; that is, their organization resulted from a desire and determination on the part of the people in each of these communities to have a branch of the Association. Each of these communities, realizing the need of a branch of the Association, made voluntary application and perfected the organization of a local branch without any assistance from the National Office, except what was furnished by correspondence.

Another significant consideration in connection with these new branches is the wide territory which they cover; they reach from Michigan to Texas and from Virginia to California. This shows that the newly awakened interest in the National Association is not local or sectional, but is nation-wide.

New branches are still being voluntarily formed all over the country, and there will be additional ones to report in the next issue of THE CRISIS.

GROWTH OF THE ASSOCIATION.

THE call which resulted in the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was issued on February 12, 1909, the centennial anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, but it was not until 1911 that the organ-

ization was incorporated and chartered.

In 1911 there were three branches, located at New York, Chicago and Boston; the New York Branch was known as the Vigilance Committee and did a great deal of active work in the prosecution of all infringements of the legal rights of colored people. The president of the branch was Major J. E. Spingarn. In 1912 there were ten branches, located in the following cities: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, District of Columbia, Indianapolis, Kansas City, New York, Quincy, and Tacoma.

From 1913 the Association began to take on real national proportions; in that year there were 24 branches. In 1914 there were 54 branches. The number of branches did not increase in 1915, but in 1916 they increased to 72. In 1917 there were 96, and at present there are 117.

The number of branches, the large membership, and the territory which the branches cover, make the Association truly a national organization; indeed, an international organization, because there are branches both in Canada and on the Isthmus of Panama.

But as great as has been the growth of the National Association, it must be made greater. Instead of 100 branches and 36,000 members, there ought to be 1,000 branches and 500,000 members. When the times comes that there are 500,000 earnest people in this country united in the determination that the colored people shall have equal justice, equal opportunity and all the rights of common democracy, prejudice will not be able to summon enough power to defeat or delay them.

Help to bring this time on by organizing a live and active branch of the Association in your community.

TOURS OF THE SECRETARY DURING THE DRIVE.

DURING the Drive period and in the month of June following the Secretary and Field Secretary made several tours, speaking before as many of the branches as they could reach. The Acting Chairman of the Board, Miss Mary White Ovington, made occasional addresses and the Assistant Secretary spoke at a few points.

April 11-15 the Secretary was in the central part of the country and in Tennessee, the principal occasion of the Secretary's tour at this time being his desire to visit Tennessee, notable for the number of lynchings accompanied by burnings which had occurred in that state and the organization as a result of these atrocities of the Tennessee Law and Order League in March. This Law and Order League, "organized to combat lawlessness in all its forms, and especially mob violence," was the outgrowth of the organization on February 24, of a Law and Order League at Nashville, Tenn. Ninety-six of the leading citizens of that southern city called "upon our fellow citizens of this city and of Tennessee to join us in an effort to bring about the development of a sound public opinion that will lead to the more vigorous enforcement of existing laws and to the enactment of whatever new laws may be necessary for securing justice and maintaining law and order."

On April 14 the Secretary addressed a meeting of about 2500 in Church's Auditorium at Memphis, Tenn., at which time was launched the vigorous campaign of the Memphis Branch which has resulted in a membership of 924 in that city.

While in Memphis the Secretary availed himself of an invitation extended by a committee on co-operation with Negroes of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce to meet with that committee at luncheon on Saturday, April 13. The Secretary addressed the committee on the subject, "Why Negro Labor Leaves the South." The Secretary took as his text three points made by the Secretary of the Interior Lane in a striking address delivered early in April at the Americanization Conference at Washington attended by a distinguished audience, among whom were many governors, including the Governor of Tennessee. Secretary Lane on that occasion asserted as his first point that it was time for the American people to put their "heads to the problem as to what are the initial steps in bringing about that harmony within our country which will give it meaning, purpose and cohesion." His second point was that "blood alone does not control the destiny of man, that out of his environment, his education, the food that he eats, the neighbors that he has, the work that he does, there can be an ideal, a spirit,

formed and realized, which will master his blood." Secretary Lane's third point was that "when our sons return they should find a new spirit in America, a deeper insight into the problems of a striving people."

The Secretary (of the N. A. A. C. P.) took as the central point of his address, that the problems of the Negroes of America and their relations to other Americans must be viewed in the light, as Secretary Lane puts it, of the "problems of a striving people." The Secretary discussed the relation between Negro illiteracy in the South and the disproportionate appropriations for the education of colored children, quoting on the one hand the very considerable reduction in Negro illiteracy from 70 per cent in 1880 to a little more than 30 per cent in 1910, and showing the relation between the existing illiteracy and the facts as shown by the United States Bureau of Education Report on Negro Education, that in the sixteen Southern States and the District of Columbia, an average of $10.32 per child per annum was paid for teaching white children as against an average of $2.89 for colored children; that Negro school children constitute 30 per cent of the school population of the South and receive 18 per cent of the public education funds; that the relative appropriations for the teaching of colored children in the South decrease in proportion to the density of colored population so that in communities in which colored children constitute from 50 to 75 per cent of the population, the relative share of teachers' salaries per annum per child is from $12.53 to $22.22 for teachers of white children, and $1.77 and $1.78 for teachers of Negro children. The Secretary pointed out that the figures on Negro illiteracy showed that Negroes profited by education and attributed the existing illiteracy to the lack of opportunity for education and poverty.

The Secretary dealt also with economic reasons for the migration of Negro laborers from the South, discussing relative wages, the credit system in rural districts, and the inequities resulting from prevalent customs in that region. It was pointed out that the trend northward is a part of that trend toward the city, which is a universal fact affecting all labor. The causes behind a higher death rate of Negroes were given as lower wages, poorer housing, and similar adverse social conditions. It was pointed out by the Secretary that the Negro death rate had been decreased in proportion to improved sanitary and living conditions. The greater factors affecting the Negro's migration were alleged by the Secretary to be found in the things that afford or deny him the deep human satisfaction of life as more than meat and raiment. These, the Secretary said, were the Negro's unsatisfied and unwelcomed yearnings for spiritual and mental participation in the life of the South, described in Secretary Lane's words as "the problems of a striving people." Lynching, petty police persecution, the "Jim-Crow" Car, neglect of all public utilities affecting Negroes, denial of access to parks, playgrounds, and the assumption of superior status by any white man, however ignorant, over any Negro, however educated, were alluded to as the greater factors of the Negro's discontent.

The Secretary's address was received by the committee of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce with varying degrees of disapproval. The net results, however, the Secretary believes to have been good, as evidenced particularly by communications received from at least one Memphis citizen who is deeply concerned that the more outstanding injustices against colored people be mitigated. On several occasions when lynchings have occurred in Tennessee, communications have been received by the National Office from that state expressive of the disapproval of the best citizens of Tennessee of this form of lawlessness.

On April 11 the Secretary addressed a large mass meeting at Columbus. On the afternoon of the 12th he met with about twenty-five leading members of the Cincinnati Branch. On the 15th, at 6 P. M., he met with the officers and team workers of the Louisville Branch at a dinner meeting at the Y. M. C. A., and in the evening addressed a meeting which taxed the capacity of the Fifth Street Baptist Church. On the 17th the Secretary jumped to New Haven, Conn., and addressed a meeting at Center Church House. On April 30 he spoke at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church at Washington, D. C. Despite a heavy rain the meeting was well attended.

On May 3, 4 and 5 the Secretary took a short tour, speaking at the Spingarn Medal Award meeting at Providence, R. I., on the 3rd, at the Independent Congregation Church (white) at Gloucester, Mass., one of the founders of which was a colored man, on the 4th, and on May 5 with President Storey at a meeting at the People's Baptist Church, Boston. This meeting was so largely attended that people were standing all around the sides of the church and back in the vestry.

On May 29-31 the Secretary attended the Great Lakes District Conference at Springfield, Ohio, and on June 2 spoke in Cleveland, O. On the afternoon of the 3rd he spoke at Wilberforce and in the evening at Xenia, O.; on the 4th at Dayton, and on the 5th at Cincinnati. The Dayton Branch, which was practically moribund at the beginning of the Drive, now has a membership of 249. Wilberforce and Xenia are the two principal points from which the membership of the new Greene County, O., Branch of 450 members has been recruited. At Wilberforce the Secretary had a delightful day with Colonel Charles Young, the faculty, and students of the University.

THE FIELD SECRETARY'S TOURS.

THE Field Secretary made three tours between the dates, March 14 and June 27.

Beginning March 14, he visited the branches at New Haven, Conn., New Bedford, Mass., Providence, R. I., Boston, Mass., Springfield, Mass., East Orange, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Md. At New Haven, Providence, Boston, Springfield, and East Orange he met only with the officers and executive committees of the branches and talked over with them plans and methods for making the Drive a success. At New Bedford, Philadelphia and Baltimore large public meetings were held, in addition to conferences with the officers and executive committees of those branches. The public meeting at New Bedford was held in the auditorium of the library; at Philadelphia and Baltimore the Field Secretary addressed several large meetings in churches in both cities.

On April 12 the Field Secretary began a tour of western branches. His first stop was at Johnstown, Pa., where he met with the officers and members of the branch and talked over plans for the Drive, and also spoke at a public meeting held in one of the churches. His next stop was at Pittsburgh. In Pittsburgh on Sunday, April 14, he spoke at three churches, and on the following day addressed the Methodist Ministers' Union and the Baptist Ministers' Union; in talking to the ministers he spoke especially of the importance and necessity of their full co-operation with the Association in its work. Thirty-one of the ministers became members of the Association, following the address and co-operated in the Drive campaign. During the week he met with the officers and executive committee, and addressed three other public meetings held under the auspices of the branch. On Thursday night, April 19, he addressed a meeting of the branch at Washington, Pa. It is gratifying to note the growth of the branches in these two smaller Pennsylvania cities, Johnstown and Washington, which were organized less than a year ago. Before the Drive the Johnstown Branch had a membership of 53, which has been increased to 200; the Washington branch had a membership of 55, which has been increased to 265.

From Pittsburgh the Field Secretary went to Cleveland where he spent three days. On Sunday in Cleveland he spoke at three churches and also addressed a large public meeting held by the branch. On the next night he addressed another public branch meeting, and on the following day spoke before the Ministers' Alliance. He also met with the officers and executive committee of the Cleveland branch and went over plans for the Drive.

On the way to Chicago the Field Secretary stopped at Toledo, Ohio, and Gary, Indiana, and addressed public meetings held by the branches in those two cities.

In Chicago the Field Secretary met with the officers of the branch and co-workers in the Drive, and spoke at two large public meetings held under the auspices of the branch. He also addressed the Political Equality League, at the Congress Hotel; the City Club, at a noon luncheon; the School of Civics and Philanthropy, and the Phalanx Club, at the Y. M. C. A. The Phalanx Club responded with one hundred paid applications for membership in the Association. While in Chicago the Field Secretary went

out to Camp Grant at Rockford and addressed the colored soldiers there.

In Indianapolis the Field Secretary met with the officers and executive committee of the branch, and organized the forces for the Drive; he also spoke at three churches on Sunday, and addressed a public meeting held by the branch. The Indianapolis Branch had been quiescent for more than two years, but during the Drive increased its membership from 21 to 425.

At St. Louis the Field Secretary held two meetings with the officers and co-workers in the Drive. On the Sunday in St. Louis he spoke at five churches. In addition he addressed the Women's Council of Defense, the Ministers' Union, and spoke at four other meetings.

From St. Louis the Field Secretary went to Kansas City, Mo. On Sunday in Kansas City he spoke at four churches and addressed two large public meetings, one in the auditorium of the high school and the other at the Y. M. C. A. Before leaving he met with the officers and Drive workers of the Kansas City, Kan., branch and also addressed a large public meeting in that city.

On Monday night, May 21, the Field Secretary spoke in the Kansas City Auditorium before the National Conference of Social Work. His assigned subject was "The Changing Status of Negro Labor"; however, he took advantage of the opportunity in speaking to so large an audience from every section of the United States to point out the many other changes which the status of the Negro is undergoing and to make a plea for justice and equal opportunity and a full share in the common democracy which is now being fought for the world. (A former president of the Conference wrote the Secretary that this address made a profound impression upon the Conference and was one of the most eloquent pleas he had ever heard. J. R. S.)

The Field Secretary then started back east, stopping off at St. Louis, where he addressed two public meetings and spoke to the Elks in their lodge room on May 22, and at Indianapolis, where he met with the officers of the branch and workers in the Drive the following night.

On May 27 the Field Secretary left for the South to make the annual address at the A. & M. College at Tallahassee, Fla. While in the South he met with the officers and executive committees of branches and addressed public branch meetings in the following cities: Jacksonville, Savannah, Atlanta and Tampa. One of the Jacksonville meetings at which the Field Secretary spoke and read one of his poems by special invitation of the committee in charge, was that held under the auspices of the Jacksonville Liberty Loan Committee to mark the presentation of an "honor flag" to the colored people of Jacksonville, for having purchased $290,000 worth of Liberty bonds in the Third Liberty Loan Drive. He also organized new branches at Albany, Ga., and St. Augustine, Fla.

GREAT LAKES DISTRICT CONFERENCE

THE third annual Great Lakes District Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. was held in Springfield, O., May 29, 30 and 31, and was notable for the enthusiasm of the gathering, for the constructive suggestions made, and for the assistance rendered the Springfield Branch in securing new members (157 were secured at the meeting), and instilling new life and an increased spirit of service into its members.

At the business meetings of the Conference there was much intelligent discussion as to ways and means of promoting the objects of the N. A. A. C. P. Perhaps the chief contribution in this respect was taken at the meeting on May 31 when, after considerable discussion, a committee on plan and scope was organized, the function of this committee being to develop a working program which would knit into closer relations the various branches composing the Great Lakes District Conference. One aspect of this program is to be an arrangement for an interchange of speakers between the branches and for the organization of new branches in all the cities within the District where there are not branches of the N. A. A. C. P. The committee is to be composed of the Presidents of all existing branches within the territory covered by the Conference. Counting the branches formed since the Drive, the Great Lakes District Conference has now fifteen branches within its borders: Adrian and Detroit, Mich.; Akron, Dayton, Cleveland, Columbus, Greene County, Springfield, O., Lorain, Toledo and Oberlin, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Washington, and Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE.

MAY 27 was the fifty-fifth anniversary of the assault on Port Hudson by the "Black Regiment." The Boston *Post* republishes Boker's poem on the occasion:

"Freedom!" their battle cry—
"Freedom! or leave to die!"
Ah! and they meant the word,
Not as with us 'tis heard,
Not a mere party shout:
They gave their spirits out;
Trusted the end to God,
And on the gory sod
Rolled in triumphant blood.
Glad to strike one free blow,
Whether for weal or woe;
Glad to breathe one free breath,
Though on the lips of death;
Praying—alas! in vain!
That they might fall again,
So they could once more see
That burst to liberty!
This was what "freedom" lent,
To the black regiment.

Negro music may win the war. The *Musical Observer* quotes these letters from an enlisted Harvard man to his father:

In a letter describing the trip across occurs the following: "For the first few days the colored troops of longshoremen sang their fascinating 'blue music,' which is, as you know, a spontaneous product of the singer. One of their songs was an unconsciously humorous, but doleful lay, which told of the war in general. The chorus rolled out, and, after the listeners got the spirit of the thing, they must have divined in this weird melody the singer's interpretation, in music, of the chaos of this struggle and the inevitable participation of the individual, however high or low his station. Heard for the first time it would make your blood run cold. You may well imagine the effect upon one who is trained to respond to symphonies of whatever nature."

And in a letter of April 9, he wrote:

"In the cook-sheds last night the colored soldiers were singing one of their quaint plantation melodies. The whole bunch sits around and the banjo or mandolin is strummed constantly, while some one takes up the song. Then the entire chorus joins in the refrain and the next verse begins. I have heard them create verses, that is, out of their own minds, and extemporaneously incorporate them into the song, something like the Italian improvisatore of old. The music of the Negro suggests the Hawaiian, but is different, and has a distant resemblance (or fetching back) to the war songs of their wild African ancestors. These Negroes are finely disciplined gentlemanly soldiers, well fitted for their work."

The *Pittsburgh Dispatch* says of dancing:

Dancing began as a religious rite, became educational, and finally took the popular form which it has held through the centuries to our time. Among modern peoples, the English, French, Germans and Spanish led in the development of new and graceful movements, and the United States has had the whole world of rhythmic motion to copy. The United States, however, like every other Nation, has added something to the general stock, as, in fact, have all the republics of the Western Hemisphere. Here, as in the production of melody racy of the soil, the Negro has been an important contributor, while the Virginia reel was to the colonies and to the young democracy what the lancers was to the mother country. The Negro invented the "cake walk," as dignified and stately a movement as any ever composed by masters of the art, not even excepting the minuet, which had long preceded, or any of the twentieth century strides, glides, or trots that succeeded it.

The *Pan American Magazine* is publishing a series of poems in English with Spanish translation. James Weldon Johnson and Leslie Pinckney Hill have had their work used.

OVER THERE.

GENEROUS praise is coming to our soldiers. W. S. McNutt tells in *Collier's* of Negros volunteering for stevedore work in France ten days after they had arrived in camp:

Come with me to an officers' mess hall the next day. There is a shout outside: "Hey! Look what's coming!" We step outside. Down the road, thump, thump, thump, thump, comes that same battalion of Negro soldiers in full marching order. These soldiers from the mills and cotton fields are on their way to France. The whole camp knows it; the whole camp is grave, quiet. Thump, thump, thump, thump! There is no sound in all that great cantonment save the beat of marching feet and the creaking of packs. The black men know they are on their way abroad. They are a solemn looking lot. A minister steps out to the edge of the embankment overlooking the road down which the troops are marching, and calls out shakily: "Good bye, boys! God bless you! God take care of you, boys!"

Silence but for the shuffle and thump of booted feet on the roadway. The rollicking, syncopated songs of yesterday were forgotten. A soft, drawling, quavering voice somewhere in the marching ranks began the hymn: "Will There Be Any Stars in My Crown?" Others took it up, and

to the words and music of the old church song those black boys tramped their solemn way out of camp to put their bodies to the chance of war on a foreign soil.

They may not have known much about the history of the German nation. Czars and Kaisers may not have been any more real to their minds than ghosts and goblins. It is probable that the majority of them knew very little of the intricacies of Balkan politics. But, believe me, they knew that they were going to a dangerous place. They were not leaving with any idea of enjoying a pleasure picnic. They knew! I know very little of the rights and wrongs of what is spoken of as the Negro problem of the South; I believe that whatever the rights and wrongs of it may be it will prove much easier of adjustment after this war is over.

A staff correspondent of the New York *Times* tells of a colored regiment which he watched in France:

The regiment's inspiration to great deeds on the front was explained to me by a Negro Lieutenant.

"One of my men came to me several days ago," he said, "and asked me why I had joined the army. He reminded me that I was above draft age and he wanted me to tell him what I was fighting for. I told him I was fighting for what the flag meant to the Negroes in the United States. I told him I was fighting because I wanted other oppressed people to know the meaning of democracy and enjoy it. I told him that millions of Americans fought for four years for us Negroes to get it and now it was only right that we should fight for all we were worth to help other people get the same thing.

"We are supposed to have had equal rights for fifty years now, but many times we have thought that those rights have been denied us, and many times it has been held that we have never done anything to deserve them.

"I told him that now is our opportunity to prove what we can do. If we can't fight and die in this war just as bravely as white men, then we don't deserve an equality with white men, and after the war we had better go back home and forget about it all. But if we can do things on the front; if we can make ourselves felt; if we can make America really proud of the Ole——th, then I am sure it will be the biggest possible step toward our equalization as citizens. That is what I told him, and I think he understood me. The whole [censored] has the same spirit."

And so the strife for distinction has been inculcated to the ranks of the Old (censored). The men are looking forward to being known as the "Black Devils," the same as the Chasseurs have earned the right to the "Blue Devil" nickname.

These Negro officers and men have tasted a new equality since arriving in France. In the village square of a small hamlet serving as headquarters I saw them mingling on the easiest terms with the most cultivated French officers. And as officers they carry out their bearing in their personal appearance. Among no American officers in France now, even the nattiest, whose habitat is at G. H. Q., far from the dust and mud of the camps, have I seen more highly polished shoes and leathers or better pressed uniforms. Pride in the wearing of clothes is something which these Negro officers did not have to learn from orders.

A TRANSFORMED RACE.

THE rapid evolution going on within the colored people is being noted from many different angles. Isobel Field writes for the *Vigilantes:*

There is a personage nearer home that we must be prepared to lose, Mistah Johnston, the Darktown Coon. He is no more. Gradually there has appeared in his place a stern young American, trained and alert, musket in hand. There is no hyphen to his name. His forefathers were Africans but he is loyal United States.

When the colored troops marched down Fifth Avenue for the last time before going to France, the newspapers reported that they were given a "tumultuous ovation." As a matter of fact, there was little cheering. The dense masses that lined the sidewalks and filled the windows and hanging balconies looked on in growing wonder. Here and there a patter of gloved hands or a "bravo" was drowned in the beat of drums and the tramp of many feet. The sight of the long, long line of khaki-clad figures marching like clock-work; the strange grim faces that might have been cast in bronze—eyes straight ahead, with not a side-glance or a gleam of white teeth; company after company led by smart, soldierly colored officers, all on their way to the battle-front, was too awe-inspiring for noise. The crowds gave them the deeper homage of breathless surprised silence. They had come to applaud Mr. Johnston and beheld in his place a bold young warrior who commanded their respect and admiration.

The Committee on Public Information in Washington has sent out a news item which tells us that:

A chance for leadership—one full of immense potentialities—has come to the colored race of this country. It has been given him to lead the native of Africa into the light of the new day that is dawning for him. Max Yergan was the first colored Y. M. C. A. secretary sent to serve with the British troops in South Africa. Before he had been in the field long, General Van de Vanter, Commander of the British forces, wired to ask for more of Yergan's race to help in the work. Already some

of these have gone to the front and others are to follow. The loyalty of the African Negro to the colors is touching. As soon as the morale of the service grips him, as soon as he finds himself a part of the great machine moving forward to free the world, his pride and sense of partnership in the business make immediate response. The function of the American Negro in the education of his native brother is partly, at least, to bridge the gap between the African and the white races. The chance is given him to play a potent part in the transformation of the tribes. The African is looking to him for help. It cannot be doubted that the energy and ambition of the American Negro, hitherto at a disadvantage in this country for obvious reasons, will spend themselves largely in this new tremendous field of service thrust upon him by the war.

F. H. Jeter in the Baltimore, Md., *Manufacturers' Record* writes of work among Negro boys and girls of North Carolina:

During the years 1916-17, 3,398 members have been enrolled in the various phases of the Negro club work. In the Negro poultry club work the members have reported 9,492 eggs laid, 5,427 set, 4,511 hatched, 4,015 chicks raised. The market value of these at the time reported amounted to $2,293. During the same two years the boys produced 25,934 bushels of corn, valued at approximately $40,000. Nine boys made between 100 and 125 bushels; 8, between 90 and 100; 12, between 80 and 90; 12, between 75 and 80; 34, between 60 and 75; 60, between 50 and 60, and 36, between 40 and 50 bushels.

During the two years the work has been under way the agent has held 198 conferences, wrote 49 circular-letters, mailed 58,200 letters, 7,558 official cards, 8,904 bulletins, wrote 29 articles for the newspapers, 4,984 personal letters, traveled 25,000 miles, held 226 meetings and addressed 94,874 people. For this work the Government has spent about $3,000. Total value of products reported, $42,293. The net income to the State is $39,293 for the two years' work. Only about one-third of the members reported. This does not include the effect upon the adult farmers, who claim that by reason of the club work they have increased their agricultural production along all lines. This is the result of the general stimulus caused by the momentum of this great movement.

The Buffalo *Times* notes a fine, new spirit of courtesy among Negroes:

In all the cities where there is a large colored population, this custom seems to prevail among these people, that if a colored man sees a colored woman standing in a street car, he rises and gives her his seat, if he has one. Furthermore, he makes way for her to pass him whenever occasion arises to show her this courtesy and consideration. Invariably the colored woman expresses grateful appreciation in return.

All this is very elevating and useful. It not only cultivates finer manners and finer feelings among those of the colored race, but it inspires greater respect for them among people of the white race. This respect is in itself twofold—first, because such course of conduct is eminently worthy of respect; and, secondly, because it suggests a certain solidarity of sympathy and mutual interest, to be reckoned with in the human equation. The first is ethical, the second is practical; and in view of the problems confronting the colored people in their struggles upward, the practical feature may have the more immediate utility. The moment any race respects itself, that moment it wins the respect of all other races! And the moment it respects itself, that moment it begins to live up to self-respect.

From Danville, Va., comes this plain speech from the editor of a white radical paper, *The Battle Ax*:

To any unprejudiced man or woman that has had an opportunity of even a slight acquaintance it is not necessary for me to tell them that Danville has many intelligent, progressive, worthy colored people who not only try to improve themselves, but are trying to build up their race. In fact, taking all things into consideration, the colored race, if we are to judge by the part of it living in this section, has made wonderful progress. People who do not know this should get acquainted with some of our best colored people, while those who are so blinded by prejudice that they think that intelligence and real worth cannot be found in a man or woman with a dark skin had better look sharp, lest while they are proudly boasting of their superiority they awake from their silly dream to find themselves left in the cold by the colored people who have improved their opportunities and forged ahead.

And when we consider the worthiness of the colored people of this city, we would blush with shame were we to blame for the living conditions they have to put up with. Pushed off in the hills and hollows, where even the commonest sanitation is out of the question, while as for improving their streets—why whoever gives a thought to improving a street for the colored people?

THE PROTEST OF A NATION.

FOR two years an unfortunate coincidence has made it necessary for THE CRISIS to spoil its annual Education Number with a story of crime. This year we could not bring ourselves to do it, but sent our July Number out with but the merest note of lynchings in Georgia. Happily the event has proved that our secret hope was not

unfounded. Never before has there come from the country and particularly from the white South such strong and unbending protest against lynching. The Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle*, writing in the midst of the outbreak and citing the colored heroes in France and the buying of Thrift Stamps by Georgia Negroes, says:

In the meantime, the "man hunt" near Valdosta goes on; the body of the latest victim being tied to an automobile and dragged along the road to the scene of his crime—or alleged crime, as the case may be.

Did we say real Georgians "blush" for their state? Rather, do they weep for her!

Yes, more; they fear for her future under such conditions of lawlessness. For Negroes—"good Negroes"—will not remain in a county, or a state, where they are in constant dread of a visit from the mob.

The result has been—as *The Chronicle* predicted, some years ago—that more and more Negroes are leaving Georgia for the North every year and every month.

Can we not realize what this means: what it will involve for this state, in the end? Even if we are disposed to take only a "practical" view of it—rather than a humanitarian view—what will we do for labor when the Negroes all leave?

We wouldn't like it very much if mobs in various counties were engaged in killing the farmers' mules, or running them off. We would soon rise and put down such mobs.

Do we value our mules more than we do our Negroes? Even under slavery, the latter were held at from five to ten times the price of a mule. And they are much more valuable now.

The Little Rock, Ark., *Gazette* writes:

The reason there are lynchings is that lynchings are tolerated. We may well believe that the day is coming when the nation, as represented by the United States government, will not tolerate lynchings. And the first time the federal government hangs some lynchers, or sends to the penitentiary for life some men who have been guilty of mob violence, the lynching business is going into a decline.

The Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution* says:

What happened?

Six or seven lynchings of Negroes, and the real offender the last of the lot!

The others were suspects—some, perhaps, guilty; some, perhaps not!

And one of the number was a woman, who was strung up and her body riddled with bullets because she had severely commented upon the drastic punishment suffered by her husband, who was among those lynched as a suspect the day before!

It develops now that two days before the Governor ordered out troops to quell a threatened insurrection, he had communicated with the officers of the counties involved, asking them if in their opinion it would not be wise to send troops to meet a possible emergency. . . . .

What is Georgia going to do to put an end to this constantly recurring disgrace of mob violence!

Are we going to handle it ourselves, or wait until the federal government steps in and handles it for us?

We must either act ourselves, or be prepared for the federal government to do so—for the civilized people of this country are not going to indefinitely tolerate such primitive barbarities, in Illinois, Georgia, or any other state!

The Birmingham, Ala., *News* says:

While America is fighting Germany so that the world may be made safe for democracy, safe for the decencies of life, safe for women and children, safe for law and order, it is a bit incongruous, to put it mildly, that these Georgia citizens have resorted to methods of the Blond Beast.

They are crazy, not merely criminal. When they kill the bodies of Negroes, they are committing moral and spiritual suicide on themselves. They hurt themselves more than the victims of their wrath. They pervert and prostitute whatever good that lies within them. They become more dead than the bodies of black citizens riddled with bullets.

These Negroes were citizens. One of them was a woman. The guilt of none had been proved. No attempt was made to bring the first suspect to swift trial. The mob, instead, "swept by the expostulating sheriff and deputies, who pleaded that they should wait until guilt was determined, battered down the jail doors, rushed to the cell where Jim Cobb, a Negro, was held on suspicion of having committed the crime." Later, he was taken from an automobile, dragged to a tree and hanged; hundreds of bullets then pierced the body of a man "held on suspicion."

For three days much of the same mob spirit that prevailed last year at East St. Louis guided the frenzied citizens of Valdosta and Cordele, until martial law was declared. Now such order reigns in Georgia as reigns on the Japanese coast after a typhoon has passed.

How shall these damnable atrocities be stopped?

Only by the proper sort of education. Only by the widespread opinion that murder is murder, wherever it is found; whether by the German airmen slaying Red Cross nurses back of American lines or by mobs in Georgia dragging suspected Negroes out of prison and hanging them.

The Memphis, Tenn., *Commercial Appeal* says:

At Osceola, Ark., on a recent Sunday, the Negroes had a Red Cross celebration and contributed $2,685 cash money to the cause.

The morning paper carried a story of a lynching of four Negroes in Georgia. One of them was a woman.

We have got to stop this lynching business in the United States.

Any sort of disorder now, involving a loss of life or a riot, heartens our enemies.

The leaders in Germany announce to their people that we are barbarians, that the country is in a state of riot, that the war is unpopular at home and that America is on the rim of a revolution. The story of a lynching is made into a racial battle and is transferred to Russia for the consumption of the Bolsheviki and others.

Every lynching in the United States is more hurtful to the allied cause than the loss of a brigade of soldiers. . . . .

Lynching is savagery and lynching is anarchy.

There is tremendous work for Negroes to do in America during this war. They are expected to do their part in the army. We also expect them to do their part at home. Their labor is valuable in this war.

Those among them who are drafted or who have volunteered will be needed night and day. They must be encouraged, every one of them, to bear a full man's part, and it must be given them to understand that in doing their duty to their country they command the respect of the white people and vindicate their own citizenship.

No colored editor could have written more strongly than these Southern white editors. The North has been equally outspoken. Richard Spillane writes in *Commerce and Finance*, New York:

No one who has lived in the South has any doubt of the seriousness of the race problem. No one who knows the black but appreciates how close to the animal some of the lowest blacks are today. But no one who knows the debased among white men has illusions about them either . . .

Thousands and tens of thousands of Negroes are fighting in France that the world may be made a better place to live in for whites, are fighting against the tyranny of a German prince, whom they do not know, are fighting to protect the white races, are fighting for justice for oppressed whites, for the upholding of law and right, and while they fight heroically and magnificently and win the admiration of all decent men, bands of white men lynch defenseless black men and a woman without trial, without proof of guilt of crime, in defiance of law in this land of freedom and justice we call America.

There can be no respect for law where so-called lynch law rules. There can be no justice where there is such injustice as conviction without trial.

Does justice mean one thing where a white is concerned and another where a Negro is the party at issue in the South? If so, there is no justice.

There is without doubt a growing desire for a strong word from President Wilson. B. A. Arnold writes in the Grand Rapids, Mich., *Tradesman*:

I have before me a personal letter from the White House in which the President in reply to a letter concerning the race riots at East St. Louis and Chester last summer expresses himself as very much distressed by the terrible things that have been happening. Many persons believe that a public statement from the President at this time would go a long way towards checking the growing mob spirit.

The Boston, Mass., *Congregationalist* has this editorial:

We all knew that the American soldier of Negro race would distinguish himself, as he has always done in war, in his fighting for the cause of liberty in France. All Americans of his race and all friends of the large American brotherhood will rejoice over the story of that brilliant fight in which two Negro soldiers held off an immensely larger body of the enemy and were brought back wounded but glorious. Thoughtful Americans will, however, note with a feeling of pain and disappointment that almost at the very hour when these Negro champions of America were risking their lives for the whole American people a Negro woman on an unproved charge of crime was being lynched in Georgia. We would like to know what the President of the United States, the head of our armies, and the executive of our laws, thinks of this coincidence.

The St. Joseph, Mo., *Gazette* says:

Hampton Institute, the famous school for colored youth of both sexes, will celebrate its semi-centennial November 1. President Wilson has made a provisional agreement to be present and to speak. We hope nothing will arise to prevent him from keeping this appointment.

Its date, coming as it does just prior to elections, should enable him to say something of benefit. He will not fail, of course, to advert to the progress which the colored race has made since achieving freedom. He cannot fail to allude to the gallantry of colored troops who now are with the American armies in France. Nor can he escape from dwelling upon the manner in which the nation has requited the colored man for his loyalty and devotion.

In this connection, it will be an excellent opportunity for the President to promise that the impediments which have been put upon the black man in the exercise of his civil right shall be taken away and that the constitutional guarantees to which he is entitled shall be restored. Speaking, as he will be, in the state where he was born, the President will not fail to inspire his hearers.

Men of the Month

THREE WOMEN.

TWO are dead, one lives and works at Lincoln Hospital, New York, where Adah B. Thoms has been for seven years assistant superintendent of nurses and acting superintendent since January, 1917. It is not an easy position to direct efficient colored nurses in a great hospital open to all races but where no colored interne or colored consulting physician has as yet been enrolled; but Mrs. Thoms has won her place and holds it.

Of the other two women one was white and one was colored, though no one could tell the difference. The late wife of Archdeacon Phillips was born of an old Philadelphia family and he saw her first as singer at St. Thomas'. Her sons grew up and followed her music, but she became a church worker in the largest sense,—beloved of the old and helpless, efficient in details and rummage sales, foremost in guilds and classes, and the genius of the embroidery class. Her desire to make others comfortable and happy was not confined to church work. She never passed a poor, dirty child on the street with coat unbuttoned without stopping to button it or to put pins where buttons ought to have been. As wife, mother, church worker and friend Sarah Elizabeth Phillips belonged to the company of the elect.

Away to the westward in Toledo, Ohio, a white woman, Celia Parker Woolley, was born in 1848. She became a lecturer, writer and minister, but early in 1904 found the culmination of her life work in the founding of the Frederick Douglass Center in Chicago. It was an idea born before its time but splendid in its vision,—a place where white and colored people interested in a common city and civilization might meet and be friends. She said that "making people acquainted was worth a hundred sermons," and in this thought she lived and died.

FOUR MEN.

ONE is dead, but three are finely alive. William H. Bishop was born in Baltimore, Md., sixty-six years ago, and spent over half his life in the Internal Revenue Service, which he entered in 1883. He knew

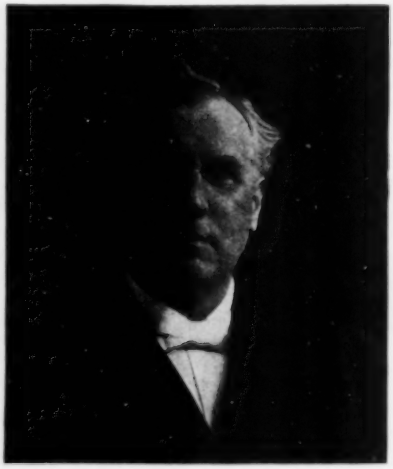
The late Mrs. C. P. Woolley Mrs. A. B. Thoms ıte Mrs. S. E. Phillips

Dr. J. W. E. Bowen | The late Mr. W. H. Bishop | Mr. E. C. Brown

his work; he knew its background. He was not only a methodical, faithful man but a genial entertainer and friend, and as the *Internal Revenue Review* says: "A host of friends both in and out of the service will remember him as a character beyond reproach."

Who has not heard of John Wesley Edward Bowen, who was born in New Orleans in 1855, educated there and at Boston University and has worked at Morgan, Howard and Gammon? For twenty-five years while at Gammon he has been the kind of upstanding figure in the Methodist Episcopal Church which has made that church hesitate to get rid of him and his kind.

When Phil Payton of New York died, there were those colored people who faced the future with something of dread. But there came after an interval E. C. Brown of Philadelphia, a young man born in 1877, married and a banker. His first bank was at Newport News, Va., then he came to Philadelphia and joined with Andrew F. Stevens in a bank at Broad and Lombard Streets. These young men assisted by others have taken over the Payton real estate interests in New York City, consisting of 306 apartments with 1466 rooms. In addition to this Mr. Brown and his partners are building a theatre at the corner of Broad and Lombard Streets, Philadelphia, which will be called the Dunbar and which bids fair to be the finest colored theatre in America. Here we have the new type of colored business man,—modest, efficient and honest.



Dr. J. S. Durkee

Dr. J. Stanley Durkee has been chosen president of Howard University after Dr. Newman had tendered his resignation. Dr. Durkee is a graduate of Bates and fifty years old.

MORE GRADUATES

L. R. GREENE
Ph.B., Chicago

H. McWORTER
Ph. B., Chicago

M. W. RAIMEY
A. B., Wisconsin

O. K. DELFOSSE
Solicitor, Supreme Court of Jamaica

MARCEL BROWN
Wadleigh High, N. Y. C.

V. J. SOMERVILLE
D. D. S., U. of S. Cal.

P. W. GIBSON
B. D., London

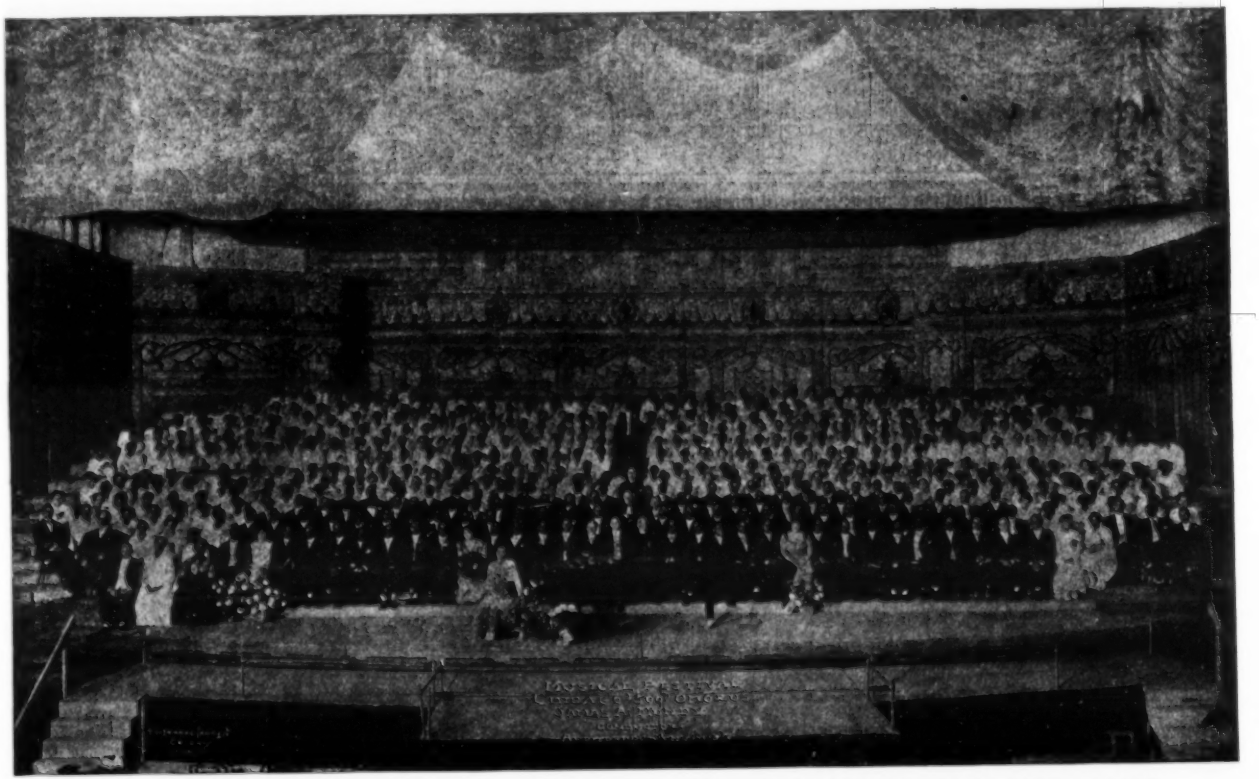
G. S. McDONALD
A.B., London

E. L. CARPENTER
B. S., Cornell

G. R. HARRIS
A. B., U. of S. Cal.

D. F. GASPARD
M.D., Laval

W. A. POLLARD
L.L.M. Boston



COLORED MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT THE AUDITORIUM, CHICAGO, WITH CHORUS OF 500 LED BY JAMES A. MUNDY

The Horizon

THE WAR.

THE Booker Washington Auxiliary of the Red Cross in Fort Worth, Texas, raised $4,484 in one week.

¶ The "Buffalo" Auditorium at Camp Upton, N. Y., which was built and paid for by the 367th Colored Infantry, has been taken over by the War Department. A life size portrait of Colonel James A. Moss, painted by Orlando Rouland, has been placed in the Auditorium.

¶ The Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated $25,000 for the care and entertainment of Negro troops and $35,000 for social hygiene work in typical war camp communities.

¶ Losses among Negro troops in France up to June 18 were as follows: the 369th—died of wounds, 3; disease, 8; severely wounded, 2. The 370th—died of wounds, none; disease, 3; severely wounded, none. The 371st—died of wounds, none; disease, 8; severely wounded, none. The 372d—died of wounds, none; disease, 3; severely wounded, none.

¶ Battle-scarred and torn the flag of the Fifteenth New York Colored Infrantry has been returned to Governor Whitman and placed in the capitol at Albany.

¶ Negro British subjects are being enrolled for enlistment in various American cities.

¶ Governor Cox, of Ohio, purchased a Service Flag for Tuskegee Institute, which has been hung in the Institute Chapel. It has 200 stars.

¶ Lord Selborne's Committee of England has sent to the African Labor Corps, working in Europe, nearly 20,000 woolen mufflers, 10,000 copy and exercise books; beside tents and bicycles for the chaplains.

¶ The National Army now includes about 157,000 Negroes, 1,000 of whom are Captains and Lieutenants.

¶ Dean Lewis B. Moore, of Howard University, has made a report to the National Service Commission of the Congregational Churches on the Needs and Problems of Negroes in War Camp Communities.

¶ Harold Martin, a colored Boston boy, has been sent to Plattsburg as a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Camp.

¶ Colored soldiers of the 519th and 520th Service Battalions at Camp Devens, Mass., have shown such remarkable aptitude at drilling that colored corporals have been appointed, relieving the former white corporals.

¶ Mrs. Henry Johnson, wife of Private Henry Johnson, of the former Fifteenth New York Colored Infantry, who recently won the Croix de Guerre, was tendered a reception in New York City by the United Service Alliance. Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Whitman, delivered a speech.

¶ Elnora B. Askins, a colored girl eight years of age, led the New Haven Chapter of the Red Cross parade held in that city.

¶ Robert Bethel, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., is dead of gas poisoning on the Western Front. He was buried with military honors at his home.

¶ Captain Eugene C. Rowan, late of the 162d Depot Brigade, has been dismissed from Army service. He had refused to obey the order of his superior officer which involved including colored and white soldiers in a troop formation. Rowan was a white Georgian.

¶ Colonel Charles Young in order to test his physical fitness made a trip from Xenia, Ohio, to the National capital on horseback, a distance of 497 miles. He arrived in first class condition in sixteen days.

¶ Cory Adams, a colored city mail carrier of Findlay, Ohio, sold Thrift and War Savings Stamps to the amount of $9,115.25, standing fourth in the United States in the April report of the *U. S. Official Postal Guide*.

¶ Cap Jackson, a Negro of Walton County, Ga., has a son in the Army and $2,000 invested in Liberty bonds. The Walton *Tribune* has an editorial about him.

¶ The Hon. Charles W. Anderson, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for New York City, has been made Honorary Colonel of the 367th Colored Infantry of New York.

¶ Jim Boy, a colored man of Palestine, Texas, grows turkeys and gave one of his prize turkeys to the Red Cross. It has been auctioned off for $588.

¶ Brown & Stevens, colored bankers in Philadelphia, Pa., broke the records of all colored institutions in the country by handling subscriptions amounting to $465,000 in Third Liberty Loan bonds.

¶ The colored people of Floyd County, Ga., purchased over $15,000 worth of Liberty bonds.

¶ A War Service Center, to be a place of recreation for young women and sailors, has been opened in Harlem, New York City. It is supported by the Y. W. C. A. and Miss Ruth A. Fisher is general executive of the movement.

¶ The Ada Young Red Cross Auxiliary of Oakland, Cal., raised $1,200 in a recent drive.

¶ The colored people of Louisville, Ky., raised $4,000 for the Red Cross.

¶ The Ambulance Unit of the Circle for Negro War Relief in New York City, has donated an ambulance to the Government to be sent to France. The cost was $2,146. The chairman of the unit was Mrs. Dora Cole-Norman.

¶ Colored people of Muskogee, Okla., invested in one day $6,500 in Thrift and War Savings Stamps.

¶ Secretary Baker has recently said: "The War Department will brook no discrimination, and any cases of alleged or suspected discrimination brought to our attention will be investigated, and any wrong done will be righted.

"I have heard that draft boards in adjoining counties take a different view of practically identical facts with regard to white men, but I never heard of the question being brought up with regard to colored men. The answer in all of these cases is that a review is provided directly by the President, and all that is necessary for anybody to do is to point it out to the War Department and any grievance will be investigated. If the draft board acts unfairly, we will correct their action."

MUSIC AND ART.

MADELINE V. COLEMAN, of Emporia, Kansas, and L. V. Jones, of Cleveland, Ohio, were members of the piano and violin, 1918, graduating class of the New England Conservatory, Boston, Mass. On June 11 at a concert by Advanced Students, Mr. Jones was warmly applauded for his very fine playing of the first movement of Mendelssohn's Concerto in E Minor. He was accompanied by the Conservatory Orchestra.

¶ A successful musicale was given on June 30 at St. Bartholomew Episcopal Church, Cambridge, Mass., for War Relief benefit. The performers were Harry A. Delmore, tenor; Minnie Albritton, soprano, and L. V. Jones, violinist, with William Lawrence and Lawrence B. Brown, accompanists.

¶ The July number of the *Musical Observer* contains a continued article on "The Drum in Africa, the Use of Music by a Primitive People in Time of War," written by Maud Cuney Hare, of Boston, Mass.

¶ William Stansfield, organist of the white First Congregational Church, Washington, D. C., gave a concert at the John Wesley Zion Church, assisted by Eva B. Johnson, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

¶ The Quaker City Female Band is composed of thirty-five colored women under the leadership of Abbie States Johnson.

¶ On June 27 a capacity audience greeted Roland W. Hayes, tenor, assisted by Lonia V. Jones, violinist, and Lawrence B. Brown, accompanist, at a concert given by Ebenezer Baptist Church, Boston, Mass. Phonograph records of numbers as sung by Mr. Hayes had a part on the program.

¶ The Musergia Club of Louisville, Ky., gave a choral concert in June under the direction of C. M. McClellan. The chorus was assisted by Florence Cole Talbert, soprano, of Detroit, Mich.; Roland W. Hayes, tenor; and Clarence Cameron White, violinist. The Louisville *Times* calls them "three fine musicians."

¶ A fine concert was given by the Hampton Chorus, R. Nathaniel Dett, director, at Hampton Institute, Va., at which the composer, Geoffrey O'Hara, leader of soldier choruses and research student of Indian music, took part. Mrs. R. Nathaniel Dett was the accompanist.

¶ A testimonial benefit was given to George W. Jackson at Topeka, Kan., as an appreciation of the ability of Topeka's pioneer colored band director.

¶ In the commencement exercises of the high schools of Orange and East Orange, N. J., the pianists were colored students: Anna L. Dorsey, who wrote the music for the class song, and Mary Madison.

¶ The colored pupils of the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J., took part in the school pageant adapted from Dr. Henry

Van Dyke's poem, "Who Follow the Flag." The white pupils gave the "Washington" episode and the colored pupils the "Lincoln" episode. Miss Bessie Moore as "Ethiopia" scored a striking dramatic success.

¶ Mme. E. A. Hackley gave a folksong festival at Dauphine Theatre, New Orleans, La., before a large audience of white and colored people. The Board of Education attended in a body.

¶ Mary Ross-Dorsey, the elocutionist, has been making a successful tour of Ohio, Indiana, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

¶ Linden H. Caldwell, pianist, a graduate of Syracuse, assisted by Miss L. V. Hall, is giving concerts for the Red Cross in the principal cities of Kansas.

¶ E. Aldama Jackson in New York City has had his settings to two Negro Spirituals accepted for publication by Novello & Company, "Go Down Moses" and "Don't Be Weary."

¶ Bert Williams, the colored comedian and for several seasons one of the stars of the Ziegfeld Follies, has left that company, alleging that while his name was carried to help the show, his parts have not been commensurate with his ability or reputation.

¶ William E. Scott, the colored artist, has finished a series of frescos in the Courthouse at Fort Wayne, Ind.

¶ Lena J. Holt received the degree of Master of Music from the Chicago Musical College.

¶ The operetta, "National Flower" was given at Howard Theatre, Washington, under the direction of Mrs. Sadie Gaskin Holly. One hundred prominent Washingtonians were in the cast and $200 was netted for the Y. W. C. A.

INDUSTRY.

THERE are 2,200 colored men working at the powder plants of the Du Pont Company, Carney's Point, Philadelphia. Some of them have drawn as high as $100 for two weeks' pay.

¶ The Indiana Steel Company, Indiana Harbor, Ind., is employing seventy-five colored women laborers.

¶ Seven hundred Negroes have left the South to work for the Connecticut Leaf Tobacco Association in Hartford.

¶ The National Railroad Administration has decided to retain operating control of the Pullman Company and has allowed wage increases for sleeping car conductors, porters and maids on the same basis as advances made to other railroad employees. It is said to be impracticable to apply a basic eight-hour-day to these persons, but the wage increases date back to January 1 and will amount to $2,750,000 affecting 19,000 employees.

¶ A new hosiery mill at Goldsboro, N. C., will employ three hundred Negro hands.

¶ Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor, has visited eight Southern States and is planning to visit others in an attempt to work out a co-operative program for the effective mobilizing of Negro labor. Local committees of white and colored citizens are being organized.

¶ Frank Walker, a Negro, has been made leading man in the machine shop of the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard among 2,000 white and 200 colored workmen.

¶ W. C. Johnson, a colored man, has been appointed chief engineer of the Reclamation Plant of the M. K. & T. Railroad at Parsons, Kan.

¶ At the Arthur McMullen Contracting Company, Hog Island, Pa., Edward Burwell, a colored captain, and his crew of eleven men drove 220 sixty-five foot piles in nine hours and five minutes, breaking the previous record of 165 piles. The total linear feet driven by Captain Burwell was 14,300.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

A FIRE of unknown origin has destroyed the house in West Torrington, Conn., in which John Brown, the abolitionist, was born.

¶ An agricultural bank has been established in Haiti and a co-operative institute for students. Dr. Paul Salomon has been appointed Director-in-Chief in Clinical Work in the San Francisco de Sales Hospital.

¶ A Congressional hearing on the Anti-lynching Bill drafted in the War College has been held by the Committee of the Judiciary of the House. Major J. E. Spingarn and Captain G. S. Hornblower made statements.

¶ Dr. Julia P. H. Coleman, of Washington, D. C., has won her suit against the

Baltimore-Annapolis Railway Company for attempting to "Jim-Crow" her. She was defended by W. Ashbie Hawkins, of Baltimore.

¶ A dental clinic has been started in the colored schools of Macon, Ga., by colored dentists and nurses.

¶ The colored Y. M. C. A. in Nashville, Tenn., served 18,000 meals last year and accommodated 19,000 people with rooms.

¶ Two colored women have been appointed to the Police Department, Indianapolis: Mrs. Mary E. Mayes and Mrs. Emma C. Baker.

¶ Judge Lynn, of the Municipal Court of the Seventh District, New York City, awarded $100 damages each to three colored men for discrimination in Edwin Holtz's restaurant on Eighth Avenue. This is the first decision under the new Civil Rights Law.

¶ The Governor of West Virginia has enjoined the production of the libelous film "The Birth of a Nation" in the state for the duration of the war.

¶ Howard Drew won first place in the 100 and 220-yard dashes at the Western Collegiate Conference track meet. He finished the 100-yard dash in ten seconds and the 220-yard dash in 22 2/5 seconds.

¶ Lee Umble, a colored student of the Steele High School, Troy, Ohio, has been making a remarkable record in athletics, especially in baseball and long distance running. He holds several high school records.

¶ The Negro population of Erwin, Tenn., has migrated to other towns since the lynching of Tom Devert, leaving many industries crippled.

¶ The new colored Y. M. C. A. Building in Brooklyn, N. Y., which cost more than $200,000, has been dedicated. Governor Whitman delivered the principal address, paying tribute to the valor of colored troops in France.

¶ In 1880 Negroes in Georgia held property valued at $5,764,293; in 1917 the figures had increased to $40,287,921—nearly nine-fold in thirty-seven years.

¶ Licenses of eight jitney operators between Hattiesburg and Camp Shelby, Miss., were revoked by the military police when Negro soldiers were refused as passengers.

EDUCATION.

IN Fredericksburg, Va., the high school is owned and controlled by colored people. The curriculum, management and selection of teachers is under a Negro board. The City Council appropriates $1,000 a year to the school. The property consists of thirty acres and two frame buildings. The principal is W. N. Ransome.

¶ Colored grade teachers of Dallas, Texas, have been granted increases in salary. Hereafter the minimum salary will be $450 and the maximum salary $720.

¶ Because of the need for better equipment and larger income, Meharry Medical College has been placed in Class B by the American Medical Association. Dr. N. P. Colwell, Secretary of the Council on Medical Education says: "There is no place where generous donations could do more good at the present time than if given to medical schools of the colored race."

¶ In a recent Civil Service examination for temporary nurse in New York City, Leila Stubbs Proctor, of Provident Hospital, Chicago, stood first on the list.

¶ William Pickens has been elected Vice-President of Morgan College and will tour the country in its interest.

¶ Among three hundred nurses who took the January examination before the State Board in Kansas City, Mo., were three colored nurses. Mrs. Alice Terrell stood highest among the 300 with a mark of 95.5, while the other two received 91.8 and 88.9.

¶ Ubert C. Vincent was granted the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He was the only colored student in a class of 123 and stood in the A Group of his class.

¶ Colored teachers of Norfolk, Va., have joined the American Federation of Teachers.

¶ Carter G. Woodson has been made principal of Armstrong Manual Training School in Washington, D. C.

¶ E. D. Fuller graduated from the New Haven High School. He was on the football team for three seasons and a member of the junior debating team.

¶ Harriette V. Treadwell is the first colored graduate of the North Adams, Mass., State Normal School. She was a member of the Glee Club.

¶ Ruth E. Butler, a graduate of the How-

ard High School, Columbia, S. C., broke a fifteen-year record by making an average of 95 per cent or more in attendance, deportment and scholarship for eleven years.

¶ The degree of Bachelor of Divinity was given to C. C. Corbin by the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

¶ Lillian B. Witten received her degree from Smith College *Cum Laude* and with special honors in chemistry.

¶ James Curry took his M.A. at the University of Pennsylvania this year and Messrs. Bivens and Thomas graduated in dentistry.

¶ The University of Chicago granted Helen E. McWorter, of St. Louis, Mo., the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. She won four honor scholarships during her course and honorable mention for general excellence in scholarship in the junior colleges.

¶ Two colored boys, Arthur Jewell, Jr., and Kingsford Swan were among the forty-five graduates of Rindge Technical High School, Cambridge, Mass.

¶ Among the colored people of Jamaica E. C. O'Brien Nation has taken his B.A. examination from London University, P. W. Gibson his B.D. and G. S. McDonald his B.A. Mr. McDonald held a scholarship from Cambridge University, won by examination, and teaches in the Calabar High School.

¶ Mrs. Marguerite E. Williams Scott, who received her M.D. from the Medical Department of Temple University, Philadelphia, was awarded the Faculty prize for the highest general average during her four years' course; also the Practise of Medicine Prize, the Orthopedic Prize, the Othology Prize, and honorable mention in Pediatrics and Therapeutics.

¶ Dominique-Francois Gaspard, a native of New Orleans, La., was graduated from St. Hyacinth's Classical Seminary with the degree of B.A. in 1911. He began his course in medicine at Laval University, but interrupted his course to serve in the Medical Corps in France. In April, 1917, he was decorated by the French Minister of War for conspicuous service and discharged to resume his studies. This spring he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from Laval and is now practising in Montreal.

¶ Alfred Montgomery Pelham graduated *Magna Cum Laude* from the Central High School, Detroit. He was elected by the faculty as one of four out of a class of 215 to be members of the Honor Society. He received a unanimous vote and is the first colored person to be given this honor.

¶ Clement Sutton was graduated from the High School of Trinidad, Colo. He ranked third in a class of sixty-one and won a scholarship in Northwestern University.

¶ Out of twenty-one graduates from the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy this year three are colored: Messrs. Duckrey, Sandige and Fausett. Four of the thirty-nine graduates of the Bethlehem, Pa., High School are colored; one, Miss Clara Lane, ranked second in her class.

¶ Twenty colored girls graduated from the various Philadelphia high schools this June and two boys.

¶ From the University of Porto Rico there were graduated this year one student in law, eleven from the normal courses and three from the high school courses.

¶ Paul Robeson, the athlete, gained first prize in the Junior Oratorical Contest at Rutgers and has won his "letter" in four branches of athletics.

MEETINGS.

THE thirty-eighth annual session of the Negro Teachers of North Carolina has been held at Shaw University. Mayor James I. Johnson delivered the address of welcome.

¶ The fifth annual ministers conference at Hampton Institute was attended by 112 colored ministers.

¶ Delegates from thirty states attended the colored Y. M. C. A. Students' Conference held at Kings Mountain, N. C.

¶ A memorial meeting to Booker T. Washington was held at Memorial Hall in Columbus, Ohio. Speeches were delivered by Mayor Karb, Rabbi Kornfeld, Judge Osborn, and others.

¶ The nineteenth annual session of the National Negro Business League will convene in Atlantic City, N. J., August 21 to 23.

¶ A conference of thirty-one colored editors was held in Washington, D. C., under the chairmanship of Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War. Among those who addressed the meeting were the Secretary of War, Mr. George Creel, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy,

E. N. Hurley of the Shipping Board, Major J. E. Spingarn, Captain A. B. Spingarn, and General Paul Vignal of the French Embassy.

¶ Negroes in St. Louis, Mo., had a mass meeting of 6,000 persons and a parade of 2,000 to demonstrate their patriotism. Many prominent city and state officials took part.

¶ Eight hundred colored women attended the mass meeting of the Federated Women's Clubs of Augusta, Ga., and protested to the Governor and the President against lynching.

¶ A National Liberty Congress was held in Washington, D. C., June 21 to 27, under the general management of William Monroe Trotter, of Boston.

¶ Three colored men addressed the General Conference of the Methodist Church South: Doctors Neel, Walls, and Gilbert. Their words were received with cheers.

¶ Dr. James A. Bray, of Birmingham, Ala., was unanimously re-elected Secretary of Education of the C. M. E. Church at its general conference in Chicago.

¶ Negro delegates at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in St. Paul, Minn., were B. S. Lancaster, Mobile, Ala.; F. L. Chum and George W. Milner, of New Orleans, La., representing the Negro Shipbuilders' Union. A resolution asking the appointment of a Negro organizer was endorsed.

THE CHURCH.

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH, Baltimore, Md., raised over $11,000 in a rally, $10,000 of which will be used in reducing the mortgage and the remainder for liquidating other debts. During Rev. Dr. W. Sampson Brook's pastorate of fifteen months the church has raised $40,000.

¶ Big Bethel A. M. E. Church in Atlanta, Ga., has just finished paying a debt of $75,000 and burned the mortgage.

¶ Ebenezer Baptist Church of Pittsburg, Pa., raised $10,000 in a recent rally.

¶ Dr. William N. DeBerry in Springfield, Mass., has celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of his pastorship. Mortgages on the church aggregating $13,500 were burned.

¶ The Jones-Boyd Faction of the colored Baptists has refused to ratify the terms adopted by the Joint Committee for the reunion of the National Baptist Convention. The Peace Commission will have to meet again.

¶ The convention of the Episcopal Church for North Carolina has elected the Venerable Henry Beard Delaney to be Suffragan Bishop for colored work in North and South Carolina. This election must be confirmed by the conventions of a majority of states. A similar nomination in Arkansas has not yet received such confirmation.

¶ The colored First Baptist Church of St. Louis, Mo., was damaged to the extent of $2,000 by a bomb explosion. It is thought that effort is being made to drive out the surrounding Negro population.

PERSONAL.

ISAAC G. BAILEY, the only colored chief clerk under the Selective Service at Washington, D. C., is dead. He was a graduate of Howard University and a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

¶ Charles S. Smith, Secretary to the Chief of Police of Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed to the Detective Bureau with the pay of Lieutenant. Mr. Smith has been secretary to the chiefs for twenty-one years.

¶ Edward L. Thornton, first editor of the *Colored American* which used to be published in Washington, D. C., is dead at Washington.

¶ Lieutenant Thomas M. Gregory and Miss H. E. Hancock, of San Antonio, Texas, were married recently in Baltimore.

¶ Dr. Inman E. Page received one of the nine honorary degrees granted by Brown University this spring.

¶ Mrs. Roberta Sheridan, one of the first colored teachers in Baltimore, Md., is dead.

¶ Mildred Bryant, Supervisor of Music in the Colored Schools, Louisville, Ky., was married recently to Brinton R. Jones, a Chicago pharmacist.

¶ Herbert Barnes, a colored janitor of New York City, nearly lost his life in trying to rescue a drowning horse.

CRIME.

THE following lynchings have taken place since our last record:

Mangham, La., June 18—George Clayton, hanged for murder of his employer, Ben Brooks. In a battle with the possé he wounded six men, probably fatally.

Earle, Ark., Allen Mitchell, hanged for wounding Mrs. W. M. Langston.

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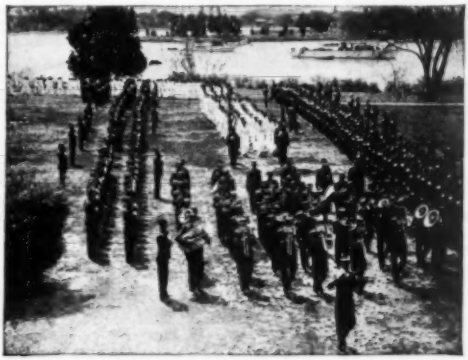

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The Theological Department offers two courses, each consisting of three years. The first is purely English. Greek and Hebrew are taught in the others.

All students in the High School Dept. are required to take trades in the Industrial Dept.

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Already the efforts of black men have helped to save France from destruction. Our greater and continued efforts must make the Safety secure. and we must do our part in saving America.

Therefore we must, as a Race and as Individuals, do everything necessary to the Winning of the War.

We must buy Liberty Bonds to the full extent of our means.

We must save and purchase steadily Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates.

We must observe the Food Regulations and help to supply the food needed for our own troops and those of our Allies.

We must give to the Red Cross and to the Y. M. C. A., and to all Auxiliary efforts of this kind.

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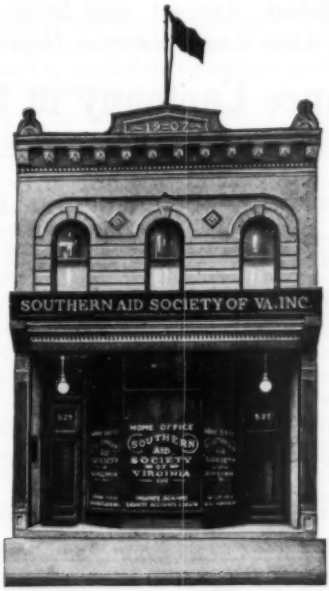

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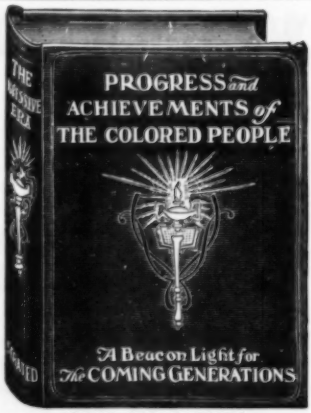

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